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Index to Recent American Botanical Literature.

Apple Twigs—A Chemical Study of. G. E. Patrick. (Bull. No. 4, Iowa Agric. Exp. Sta., 99–103).

Apple Twigs.—An Investigation of. Byron D. Halsted. (Bull. No. 4, Iowa Agric. Exp. Sta., 104–132).

Barnardesia rosea. (Gard. Chron., v. 300, fig. 55).

Botany in the High School. Volney M. Spaulding. (Michigan School Moderator, ix. 333–336).

Calochortus Obispoensis. (Garden and Forest, ii. 160, Fig. 101).

Chestnut Tree—The. J. T. Rothrock. (Forest Leaves, ii. 35, 36; illustrated by a plate of the large tree at North Brook, Chester Co., Pa.)

Contributions to the Life Histories of Plants, Nos. II and III. Thos. Meehan. (Reprinted from Proc. Phil. Acad. Nat. Sci., Oct. 9 and Nov. 27, 1888).

"Some new facts on the life history of *Yucca,*"—"A study of the *Hydrangea* in relation to cross-fertilization,"—"On the forms of *Lonicera Japonica,* with notes on the origin of the forms,"—"*Smilacina bifolia,*" with reference to the relative number of stomata on the upper and lower leaf surfaces,—"Dichogamy and its significance,"—"*Trientalis Americana,*" which is noted as being stoloniferous, also a list of comparatively local plants found in the companionship of *Trientalis,* June 3d,—"On the glands in some Caryophyllaceous flowers," are the subject headings of the articles included in these papers. Most of these will be recognized by botanists as having been presented in abstract at the meetings of the A. A. A. S.

Dicentra Cucullaria and *D. Canadensis.* (Vick's Monthly, xii. 124, 125, illustrated).

Enumeratio Plantarum Guatemalensium imprimis a H. De Tuerckheim collectarum. Pars i. John Donnell Smith. (8vo. pp. 68, Oquawka, 1889).

This is the list of tickets for the sets of specimens collected in Vera Paz, Guatemala, by Herr Von Turckheim which Captain Smith has so carefully studied for several years, and which he is now very generously preparing for distribution in the principal American and European herbaria. The new species have been described in the Botanical Gazette and noted in these columns.

The author is now himself in Guatemala, where we hope and confidently expect that he will secure additional materials for study.

Fungi Fuegiani. C. Spegazzini. (Boletin Acad. Nac. Ciencias Cordoba, xi. 135–308).

A list of 461 species, a large number of them new to science, from the southernmost portions of South America.

Fungi Guaranitici Pugillus II. C. Spegazzini. (Anales Soc. Cientif. Argentina, xxvi. 5–74).

A list of 202 species from the Argentine Republic, including a large number of novelties.

Helianthus mollis, Lam. var. *cordatus*, S. Watson. (Garden and Forest, ii. 136, fig. 100).

A new variety founded upon specimens raised at the Arnold Arboretum from seeds sent by Mr. N. T. Kidder, from the southwestern United States.

Hypericum aureum.—C. S. S. (Garden and Forest, ii. 184, fig. 103).

Jamaica—Bulletin of the Botanical Department.

Under the head of " Plant Notes," by W. Harris, is a list of ten species of native *Ipomœas* cultivated in gardens.

Journal of André Michaux, 1787-1796. (Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. xxvi. pp. 145, with an introduction and notes by C. S. Sargent).

We learn from the preface that the second part of his father's journal was presented to the Society by the younger Michaux in 1824, the first portion, including the years 1785–1787, having been lost. The second part is printed as Michaux wrote it, and Prof. Sargent acknowledges the valuable assistance rendered by J. H. Redfield in preparing the manuscript for the press. A sketch of Michaux is given from a memoir by M. Deleuze published in the third volume of the Memiores du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, 1804, in which the following sentence occurs: " Michaux, accompanied by his son, then fifteen years old, arrived in New York in October, 1785. Here, during two years, he made his principal residence, establishing a nursery, of *which all trace has now disappeared*, and making a number of short botanical journeys into New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland." This is not strictly true, as Michaux's garden was located at New Durham, N. J., and a description of it was given by H. H. Rusby in the BULLETIN, vol. xi. p. 88, and a few of the plants collected by him are still cultivated. Then follows the journal with continuous foot-notes, giving the daily experiences, names of plants collected, localities visited, etc., forming a most interesting contribution to our knowledge of the region traversed, and will serve as an excellent guide and pocket manual to those visiting the same localities. The sincere thanks of American botanists are due Mr. Redfield and Dr. Sargent for their work in editing this valuable manuscript.

Lælia albida. (Garden, xxxv. 314, 315, illustrated).

Lichenes Argentinenses—Observations in. J. Muller. (Flora, March, 1889, 62–68).

Miltonia Phalænopsis and *Miltonia vexillaria.* (Garden, xxxv. 269, illustrated).

Monotropa uniflora as a Subject for Demonstrating the Embryo-sac.—Douglas H. Campbell. (Bot. Gaz. xiv. 83, illustrated).

Monstera—Fibres and Raphides in Fruit of.—W. S. Windle. (Bot. Gaz. xiv. 67–69, Pl. X.)

Mosses found at Ottawa.—Description of new species of—N. C. Kindberg. (Ottawa Nat. ii. 154–156).

This includes seven new species selected from the collections of Prof. Macoun, because they were gathered near Ottawa, and descriptions of which are also given in the BULLETIN (xvi. pp. 91–98). Had we known that the Naturalist contained the descriptions, we should have omitted them from the BULLETIN, but the number was not received till our first form was printed. In the case of *Dicranum scopariforme*, n. sp., it is just as well, as Prof. Kindberg has changed his mind about its specific rank and reduces it to a variety of *D. scoparium.* E. G. B.

Nelumbium Naturalized in America.—The Oriental. E. D. Sturtevant. (Garden and Forest, ii. 172, 173, illustrated).

An account of the successful attempt to naturalize *Nelumbo speciosa*, near Bordentown, N. J., where it has spread over about three-fourths of an acre. It is apparently not averse to terrestrial life, as an occasional plant is said to creep a few feet out into the adjoining thicket of alders and wild roses.

A memorandum of this occurrence may be found in the BULLETIN, vol. xv. 176.

Pinus Jeffreyi. (Gard. Chron. v. 360, 361 ; figs. 65 and 68).

Pangenesis.—Intracellular. J. W. Moll. (Bot. Gaz. xiv. 54–66).

Protoplasm.—Continuity of—John M. Coulter. (Bot. Gaz. xiv. 82, 83, illustrated).

Roses Americaines—Nouvelles Remarques sur les. (Continuation) François Crépin. (Compt. Rend. Séance Soc. Roy. Bot. Belg., 1889, 18–33).

The author gives us a critical treatise upon the species *lucida*, *humilis*, *Caroliniana* and *Arkansana*, based upon the study of a large amount of material from Drs. Best, Porter, Watson, and others. His remarks, especially in regard to the supposed relationship between the first two, are of more than ordinary interest, and he calls upon American botanists to carefully observe and verify certain points during the coming season. The monograph of Dr. Best* was a surprise to him, and he admits, has rather shaken his belief in the specific rank of *R. lucida*, although previously thinking it a good species. He greatly desires complete specimens of the plants identified in America as *R. lucida*, as he says he has failed to find a single specimen in all the material thus far sent to him, which he can refer to typical *R. lucida.* The specimens labelled var. *lucida* by Drs. Best and Porter were only variations of *R. humilis.* The plant known in cultivation in Europe for more than two centuries as *R. lucida* is entirely distinct from any of the specimens which he has received from America, and he now questions whether this plant may not be after all only one whose characteristics have been fixed by cultivation. In speaking of the work of our botanists in this direction M. Crepin is rather severe. He says. "This confusion of the two species need not surprise us in view of most of the American descriptions of *R. lucida.* In Watson's recent monograph the descriptions of *R. lucida* and *R. humilis* * * * often embarrass the observer in distinguishing one from the other." The characters relied upon by Dr. Watson he considers too vague and indefinite to separate robust forms of *R. humilis* from *R. lucida*, as both are liable to and occasionally do have the same characteristics in common. The difference of opinion on the part of American botanists surprises him, as in Europe there has never been any question in regard to the specific rank of the two forms. Attention is then called to several points which merit careful observation. Thus *R. humilis* is stated to produce long roots, which extend for some distance, producing suckers which eventually replace the parent plant. Earlier botanists do not seem to have mentioned this characteristic, although Lindley remarks that it is difficult to cultivate and especially to multiply, which was probably due to the fact that these suckers were generally destroyed and the original plants thus permitted to perish. It is no doubt due to this cause that it has disappeared from cultivation. Per contra, *R. lucida*, which is still common in cultivation, forms permanent bushes, more or less tall and compact, increasing in size year by year, and producing no stolons or suckers. It is for American botanists to determine whether these points of difference hold good in the native plants, and if so, M. Crepin thinks that it will be a strong argument for their specific rank. There are also other points of difference in the inflorescence, prickles, texture and autumnal coloring of the foliage, etc. Finally, the careful study of the bract and sepals is urged,—the latter in regard to position and appearance before and after maturity; the degree of decay of the petals, odor of the flowers and exact time of flowering of the two species in any one locality.

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*See Bull. Dec. 1887.

In regard to *R. Carolina* there seems to be no doubt in his mind as to its specific rank, and he contends that the alleged intermediate forms, which Best says seem to connect with *R. humilis*, are most probably due to hybridization between the two species! He urges special study in this direction, as he cannot imagine two species so entirely distinct being connected in any other way.

Rosa Arkansana is treated in a very summary manner and the characters relied upon by our botanists to distinguish it from *R. blanda* are referred to ashaving but little value. Our authorities are taxed with having given to mere accident of growth a specific value, and also with emphasizing supposed points of difference which are in reality common to both species in many cases. M. Crepin says thas while he has striven to demonstrate the uselessness of the characters proposed for maintaining *R. Arkansana* as a species distinct from *R. blanda*, yet he does not intend to deny all specific value to it. He thinks that it may possess specific differences, but, if so, they are yet to be discovered. He is inclined to believe that *R. Arkansana* is a form derived from *R. blanda*, which might, at most, be made a species of the third order.

M. Crepin concludes by saying: "From these remarks one is readily convinced that all the species from North America are far from being well known and that much remains to be done in order to make them completely clear * * * but the hint is given; we are persuaded that our American confreres will make rapid progress in the knowledge of their rose flora." A. H.

San Benito Islands.—Vegetation of the. Edward L. Greene, (Pittonia, i. 261–266; advance sheets).

From collections made on these islands, lying twenty miles west of Cedros Island, by Lt. Chas. F. Pond, U. S. N., Professor Greene is enabled to list twenty-four species of plants of which the following are new: *Euphorbia benedicta*, *Atriplex dilatata* and *Cryptanthe patula*; the name *Suæda Torreyana* is corrected to *S. Moquini*, the plant being first named *Chenopodina Moquini* by Dr. Torrey. But two species in all have previously been known from these little visited islands.

In the same pages is begun a supplementary enumeration of Cedros Island plants, collected by the same gentleman. *Eriogonum taxifolium*, *E. Pondii*, *Mamillaria Pondii*, *Lycium Cedrosense*, *Physalis pedunculata*, sp. nn. show that the flora of our Southwestern Archipelago is not yet, by any means, entirely known.

Senega Wurzel. J. U. Lloyd. (Pharm. Rundsch. vii. 86–89, illustrated.)

Shortia galacifolia. (Gard. Chron. v. 397, 398; fig. 73.)

An attempt is apparently being made to introduce it into cultivation in England, and Mr. Elwes, who was the first to exhibit it in that country, received the award of a first-class certificate from the Royal Horticultural Society. The article fails to state from whence the plants were obtained.

Sorghum.—Some Comparisons of varieties of. G. H. Failyer.—

Sorghum Blight.—Preliminary Report on. W. A. Kellerman (Bull. No. 5, Experiment Station, Kan. Agric. Col.)

Starch in the Potato Tuber.—The Distribution of. E. S. Goff. (Agric. Sci., iii., 55–58.)

Staten Island.—New and Noteworthy Additions to the Flora of. Arthur Hollick. (Proc. Nat. Sci. Assn. of S. I., Mch. 14, 1889.)

Sweet Cassava. H. W. Wiley. (Bot. Gaz. xiv., 71–76.)

Tree Growth as Determined by Location. J. T. Rothrock. (Forest Leaves, ii. 18, 19; illustrated.)

Excellent pictures are given of *Quercus alba,* showing the types found in open ground and in woodland.

Tournefortia cordifolia. (Garden, xxxv. 223, 224; illustrated.)

Viburnum Opulus, L.—C. F. Millspaugh, M.D. (The Homœpathic Recorder, iv. 2, 55.)

An account of its uses in homœpathic practice; with plate.

Weeds.—Our Worst. Byron D. Halsted. (Bot. Gaz. xiv. 69–71).

This is a preliminary report upon the facts gathered from the answers received in reply to a request for a list of the twenty worst weeds in any locality. From twenty-five such lists the author finds the relative abundance and injuriousness of thirty-four weeds. *Portulaca oleracea, Ambrosia artemisiæfolia, Chenopodium album* and *Rumex crispus* lead in point of numbers. In regard to injuriousness *Cnicus arvensis, Agropyrum repens, Xanthium Canadense* and *Cenchrus tribuloides* are quoted as the four worst, in the order named, while *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia* is sixth, *Chenopodium album* twelfth, *Portulaca oleracea* fourteenth and *Rumex crispus* fifteenth on the list.

Willows—Notes on North American.—III. M. S. Bebb. (Bot. Gaz. xiv. 49–54, Pl. IX).

A new variety, *Salix Richardsonii,* var. *Macouniana,* is figured and described. Interesting criticisms and notes on *S. Richardsonii* and *S. Barrattiana* are also given.

Proceedings of the Club.

The regular meeting was held Tuesday evening, April 9, 1889, the President in the chair and fifteen persons present.